

TWO NEW GENERA OF NORTH AMERICAN  
ENTEDONINÆ (CHALCID-FLIES).

BY A. A. GIRAULT, GLENNDALE, MD.

**Elachertodomyia**, new genus.

*Type*.—*Secodes phlæotribi* Ashmead.

Tarsi 5-jointed; hind tibial spurs double; antennæ inserted slightly above the ventral ends of the eyes, 13-jointed, 3 ring, 5 funicle joints, the three club joints not very distinctly divided, especially the small last, the latter without a terminal spine. Funicle joints all somewhat wider than long, the first longest, slightly shorter than the normal pedicel. Head rounded from cephalic aspect. Venation normal, the marginal vein a little over two-thirds the length of the submarginal, the postmarginal elongate, nearly as long as the marginal, twice the length of the short stigmal, the stigma being larger than usual. Several lines of the fine discal ciliation, notably one from the stigma to blade apex, regular and distinct. Parapsidal furrows distinct. Propodeum short. Scutum long. Scutellum subquadrate, its lateral margins delicately indented, appearing as lateral, grooved lines but not these as usually understood. Scutellum with not more than four bristles. Strigil strong, the cephalic tibial spur forked. Propodeum with a weak median carina. The original description of the genotype is correct. Its body is scaly.

From the female type of genotype, now remounted on a tag in the U. S. National Museum, the antennæ, a fore wing, a middle tarsus and a hind leg together on a slide.

This genus is certainly very anomalous. I doubt if it is an eulophid, because of its two hind tibial spurs, the forked tibial spur of the cephalic legs and the five tarsal joints.

**Emersonopsis**, new genus.

*Type*.—*Entedon arizonensis* Ashmead.

Original description correct. All the tarsi concolorous: Antennæ 9-jointed with two rather large ring-joints, the club 3-jointed, the funicle 2-jointed, club with a short, terminal nipple. Pedicel much longer than wide, slightly longer than funicle 1; funicle 2 subglobular. Postmarginal vein shorter than the very short, sessile stigmal. Propodeum medially produced into a neck like the abdominal petiole, the latter very short and ventrad of the

former. Propodeum with a broad, smooth, median carina which runs only to the base of the neck; on each side of it a flat groove which is densely, finely scabrous like the surface of the neck, and bounded by a delicate carina laterad; a quadrate area laterad of this carina is divided obliquely into a glabrous half-area (cephalomesad) and a half-area which is foveo-sulcate; this is really formed by a lateral groove narrowing mesad which extends laterad from the apex of the groove alongside the median carina, and then cephalad to a point just mesad of the spiracle; therefore, there is a lateral carina which forms the lateral and caudal margins of this groove, and extends besides some distance down the neck of the propodeum. This groove really encircles (cephalad) the spiracle. Hind coxæ scaly (dorsal aspect). Face with a X-shaped suture, the point of crossing at about the apex of the scrobes, scaly ventrolaterad of each antenna. The latter are inserted at about the ends of the eyes. A suture leads from the cephalic ocellus to the point of crossing of the diagonal ones. Occiput finely scaly.

The second segment of the abdomen occupies three-fourths of the surface. The propodeum is nearly as in *Pseudomphale*.

From the female type in the U. S. National Museum on a tag.

*Type*.—Catalogue No. 13145 U. S. N. M.; plus a slide with antennæ and pair of wings.

## THE INSECT COLLECTIONS OF CANADA.

BY A. F. WINN, WESTMOUNT, P.Q.

At the annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario, held at Guelph in November last, instead of adding a presidential address to the already lengthy programme, I made a few remarks on the Insect Collections of Canada, and suggested that it might be of interest not only to the members of the Society but also to many living beyond our borders to know just where the various collections, public and private, are situated and something about what they contain.

The idea seemed to meet with the approval of the meeting, and the Editor was willing to find space in the pages of "The Canadian Entomologist" for a series of articles describing briefly any collections of which data could be obtained; the descriptions might include mention of any notable varieties or types, collec-